

## A NEW COCHLEARIA FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

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*COCHLEARIA cyclocarpa*, n. sp., a basi ramosa caulibus multis adscendentibus 11–24 cm. altis; foliis rosulae deltoideo-ovalibus integris vel leviter sinuato-dentatis basi truncatis vel cordatis 1–1.5 cm. longis latisque, petiolis 5–8 cm. longis; foliis caulinis inferioribus ovalibus vel oblongis obtusis sinuate paucidentatis in petiolos marginatos angustatis vel subsessilibus 1.5–2.5 cm. longis, superioribus sensim minoribus plerumque hastate 3–5-dentatis vel rare ovalibus integris leviter amplexantibus; racemis 2–10 cm. longis; pedicellis patentibus vel adscendentibus 5–15 (plerumque 7) mm. longis; sepalis oblongis 2 mm. longis; petalis albis obovatis 3 mm. longis ad medium in unguiculum angustatis; siliculis valde reticulatis vix inflatis rotundatis vel depresso-rotundatis 5–7 mm. longis latisque; seminibus in quoque loculo 6 longitudine 1.5 mm.; stylo in ovario 0.5 mm. in fructo 0.8 mm. longo.

Branching from the base, with many ascending stems 11–24 cm. high: leaves of the rosette deltoid-oval, entire or slightly sinuate-dentate, truncate or cordate at base, 1–1.5 cm. long and wide; petioles 5–8 cm. long: lower cauline leaves oval or oblong, obtuse, sinuately, few-toothed, narrowed into margined petioles or subsessile, 1.5–2.5 cm. long; the upper gradually smaller, mostly hastately, 3–5-toothed or rarely oval and entire, slightly clasping: racemes 2–10 cm. long: pedicels spreading or ascending, 5–15 (commonly 7) mm. long: sepals oblong, 2 mm. long: petals white, obovate, 3 mm. long, narrowed at the middle into a claw: siliques obviously reticulated, scarcely inflated, round or depressed-orbicular, 5–7 mm. long and wide: seeds 6 in each cell, 1.5 mm. in length: style 0.5 mm. long when young, 0.8 mm. long in fruit.—NEWFOUNDLAND: wet conglomerate limestone and calcareous sandstone cliffs and ledges, Cow Head, 23 July, 1910, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 3467 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); moist sea cliffs, Western Head, New World Island, 20 July, 1911, *Fernald, Wiegand & Bartram*, no. 5480; Baccalieu Island, Barred Islands, and Fogo Island, Notre Dame Bay, 1902, 1903, *J. D. Sornborger*.

This species, which is most closely related among described species to *Cochlearia anglica* L., as which it has been passing in American literature, differs from that plant in its circular less reticulate pods, its smaller frequently cordate basal leaves, much shorter style, and smaller flowers. In *C. anglica* the rosette-leaves are ovate or oval-oblong, large, cuneate or often rounded or sometimes truncate into the petiole, the pods are ellipsoid and typically much larger (rarely

one or two of the lower ones suborbicular), the style is mostly much longer (1–2.2 mm. long), and the petals are generally about 6 mm. long and much more conspicuous than in *C. cyclocarpa*.

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PASPALUM IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT.—*Paspalum psammophilum* occurs on both banks of the Shetucket at Baltic, in the town of Sprague, a station reported by Dr. C. B. Graves in the recent Connecticut Catalogue. This species grows here on dry, coarse gravel, which in many places is nearly destitute of other vegetation. It becomes fully prostrate about September 1st, when the culms of a vigorous plant radiate over a circular area from 1. to 1.5 meters in diameter. After visiting this station in early September, 1913, I took the trolley down the river, stopping first at Versailles, three miles south. The same *Paspalum* was abundant here on the dry gravelly banks of the river. The next stop was at Taftville, two miles farther south, where a brief search revealed the same species growing in fine sand. My plan had been to follow the Shetucket to its entrance into the Thames at Norwich, some three miles beyond, but with a shower threatening, it seemed advisable to return.

There is a fine station for *P. circulare*, a few miles west of Sprague, in the adjoining town of Franklin. This station is on the banks of the Yantic, another tributary of the Thames. The soil here is a moist rich alluvium, quite unlike the dry, barren sand and gravel of the Shetucket, on which *P. psammophilum* was collected.

The stations mentioned are of interest as showing the two species following up the rivers from the coast. Baltic, the most northerly station, is twenty-two miles from Long Island Sound, or eight miles from Norwich, the head of the Thames, which is a tidal stream. The station on the Yantic is three miles above Norwich. Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.—R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

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